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WHOLE NUMBER 1179

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, JR.



Josephus Daniels, Jr., son of the secretary of the navy, is serving his country in that branch of the national defense of which his father is the head. Nine other sons of cabinet members have volunteered for some form of military service.

AIR RAID ON LONDON

Thirty-One Persons Are Killed and 67 Injured.

Bomb Strikes Schoolhouse, Killing Ten Children and Injuring Fifty—East End Attacked.

London, June 14.—Lord Derby, the war secretary, announced that at least 49 persons were killed and 200 injured in the German air raid over the East End of London.

London, June 14.—The East end of London was bombed by 15 German airplanes. A large number of British airplanes pursued the Germans, who flew over Essex to London.

The German airplanes appeared over London shortly before noon. A great battle occurred in the air. The invaders were attacked by anti-aircraft guns, as well as by British aviators.

In the house of commons Chancellor Bonar Law said 31 persons had been killed and 67 injured in the raid over London, as far as ascertained.

A bomb struck a schoolhouse killing ten children and injuring 50. One German airplane is reported to have been brought down.

The following official statement was issued:

"Lord French (commander of the home defenses), reports that about fifteen hostile airplanes were heard crossing the Essex coast, passing in the vicinity of the Nore (at the estuary of the Thames), at about 11 a. m. They proceeded in the direction of London, separating when they had covered about half the distance.

"The East end of London has been attacked and bombed, but no reports have yet been received of casualties or damage done. Anti-aircraft guns of the London defenses have been in action. A large number of airplanes are still up in pursuit."

15 DIE IN MISSOURI TORNADO

Unionville, Mercer and Trenton Reported Hit by Twister—Only Meager Reports Received.

Chillicothe, Mo., June 14.—Meager reports from Unionville and Mercer Mo., received here today, indicate that probably fifteen persons were killed in a tornado that swept those towns. The Chicago & Alton railroad offices have received reports that Trenton, Mo., also was in the track of the twister.

7 KILLED IN RAIL WRECK

Fifty Others Are Injured When Santa Fe Passenger Train and Freight Train Collide.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 14.—A south-bound Santa Fe passenger train and a freight train are reported to have collided head on five miles south of this city. Local ambulance men at the wreck report at least seven killed and fifty injured.

PERSHING LANDS ON FRENCH SOIL

Troops of Britain and Those Under Tricolor Give Him Warm Welcome.

BIG CROWDS GREET GENERAL

American Officers Motor Around the City of Boulogne and Later Depart for Paris on a Special Train.

Boulogne, June 14.—The Channel steamer Invicta, with Major General Pershing and his staff on board, steamed into port. It was welcomed with cheers from French territorial and British sailors and soldiers on shore, to which British troops between decks replied lustily. British and French military bands struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" as the ship came to the dock. General Pershing stood on the deck, surrounded by his staff.

After the representatives of the French authorities had been presented to the American officers, the party landed and reviewed the French territorial. The Americans then entered motorcars for a ride around the city. All along the route they were followed by crowds of people who greeted General Pershing with the greatest enthusiasm. He later departed for Paris on a special train.

Met by French Officials.

General Pershing was met at the quay by General Pelletier, representing the French government and general headquarters of the French army; Commandant Hue, representing the minister of war; General Lucas, commanding the northern region; Colonel Dugu, governor of Lille; the prefect of the Somme, Rene Besnard, under-secretary of war, representing the cabinet; Commandant Thouzelier, representing Marshal Joffre; Vice Admiral Bonch, representing the navy, and other public officials.

Play American Airs.

British soldiers and marines lined up along the quays rendered military honors as the vessel, flying the Stars and Stripes, preceded by destroyers and accompanied by hydroplanes and dirigible balloons, steamed up the Channel. Military bands played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise" as General Pelletier and his party boarded the boat to welcome General Pershing.

General Pershing is the subject of a leading editorial in the Temps which reflects the widespread interest of the French newspapers and public in the American military commander.

"General Pershing, who will command the army of the United States on the western front and who is awaiting the arrival of his troops," says the newspaper, "comes to make preparations for their task. We salute in him both the commander and the men he commands."

Pays Tribute to General.

After paying a lengthy tribute to General Pershing's military career, the Temps refers to him as one of the "practical means" mentioned by President Wilson in his recent message to Russia.

"The arrival of General Pershing," continues the Temps, "will be understood in Petrograd, and the Russians will not be alone in comprehending the significance of his arrival. The establishment of an American military staff in France shows in a striking manner the contrast between military action and political action of all the allies. Military action is rapid and coordinated between all the allies, whereas the political relations between the allies proceed slowly between the chancelleries, with little change in method since the days of the Thirty Years' war. There is, nevertheless, only one enemy upon the political as upon the military field."

The arrival of General Pershing is declared to be a symbol of military unity and the newspaper says that similar unity should be brought about in the political affairs between the allies.

"Now that a general staff of the American army takes its position on the western front, should we not have a general staff on international affairs of all the allies?" asks the Temps.

SURPRISE ATTACK IS HALTED

French Troops Repulse Germans Near La Haute Chevauchee—Artillery Fighting Reported.

Paris, June 14.—The following official communication was made public here.

"Artillery fighting occurred in the region of Moulin de Laffaux, Mont Camillet, the Butte de Mesnil, Hill 304 and Des Paroches. A surprise attack undertaken by the enemy in the vicinity of La Haute Chevauchee was repulsed."

PROUD MEN I HAVE MET



(Copyright.)

RUSS PLAN TO STARVE REBELS

Kronstadt Secessionists Are Given Ultimatum They Must Join With Government.

LOYAL TROOPS WIN IN TEST

Suppress Mutiny of Three Regiments at the Front—Train Guns on Rebels Who Unconditionally Surrender Their Leaders.

Petrograd, June 14.—The Kronstadt revolt has reached a new stage of development owing to the formal repudiation of the rebels of the island of deputies. The garrison also virtually unanimously passed a resolution demanding that the council obey all the commands which the provisional government issues in defense of the revolution or in defense of Russia against a foreign enemy.

Rebels Are Frightened.

This resolution so frightened the secessionist council that its president, the student Lamanoff, has come to Petrograd to again offer concessions to the cabinet.

This action followed the adoption of an ultimatum by the all-Russia congress of peasants' delegates, sitting here that Kronstadt must obey the provisional government or starve. By a vote of 1,000 to 4, the peasants adopted the following resolution:

"The congress wishes to inform the inhabitants of Kronstadt that the peasants will stop the dispatch of all food to Kronstadt if the town does not immediately join her revolutionary forces to those of the Russian democracy and unless it recognizes the provisional government."

The forces in the army at the front which are loyal to the provisional government have had their first test of strength with disloyal pacifists and have won a notable victory.

Two days ago Lieutenant General Stecherbatheff, commander on the Roumanian front, gave an order to disband one infantry, one Tirailleur and one Siberian Tirailleur regiment, all of which were considered useless for fighting purposes.

Troops in Mutiny.

Three regiments of another division were ordered to take up a new position, but refused to do so, and thereupon received an order to disband. The soldiers openly mutinied.

The men of one of the regiments arrested the commander and seven officers, tore their badges from their uniforms and beat two officers, leaving one insensible on the road.

A regimental committee resolved that the regiment should not move. Thereupon a loyal committee of soldiers of the whole army, after deliberating with the army staff, pronounced for stern action against the mutineers, the ringleader of whom was named Philippoff.

A resolute general was chosen and given two divisions of loyal cavalry, two battalions of infantry, one light battery, armored motor cars and airplanes. When the loyalists generals had occupied positions against the mutineers he sent an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the ringleader, that they take up positions as ordered, and that they undertake to serve faithfully in the future.

The mutinous soldiers, seeing that they were surrounded, attempted to negotiate, but at the last moment Philippoff incited them to new resistance. The loyalist general immediately ordered his guns into action, whereupon the rebels unconditionally accepted the ultimatum and surrendered Philippoff and others.

MAN SENTENCED AS SLACKER

Brooklyn Teacher Draws 11 Months and 29 Days' Term for Not Registering.

New York, June 14.—A penitentiary sentence of 11 months and 29 days for not registering under the selective draft law was imposed by United States Judge Chaffin in Brooklyn today on Herman P. Levine, schoolteacher and college graduate.

This is the first prison sentence imposed for this offense as far as known here. Levine had pleaded guilty.

When arraigned, he was given another opportunity to register. "I do not think it is right, and I refuse to do so," he said.

BRITISH HOLD THEIR GAINS

Repulse German Counter-Attack on New Gained Positions Along Somme River.

London, June 14.—The repulse of a German counter-attack on the positions newly gained by the British along the Somme river is announced by the war office. Successful raids were made by the British last night east of Le Verguier, northeast of Lagnicourt, west of La Bassée and northeast of Neuve Chapelle. A German raiding party was repulsed northeast of Richebourg-l'Avoué.

U. S. MAY SEIZE PAPER MILLS

Trade Commission Reports Federal Control of Manufacture and Sales Necessary.

Washington, June 14.—Pooling of newspaper production and importation under a government agency for distribution to publishers at a price providing a fair profit to manufacturers was recommended by the federal trade commission in a report on its investigation of the paper industry conducted during the last year. The commission also suggested that the government seek to induce Canadian authorities to establish a similar agency to co-operate with the American pool.

GERMAN CHIMES TO BE GUNS

Famous Hamburg Bells Ring Farewell Before Metal Is Seized by the Authorities.

Copenhagen, June 14.—Hamburg has just bidden a touching farewell to the noted chimers in two principal churches, St. Nicholas and St. Peter's, from which the bells have been expropriated under a general order seizing all German church bells to be melted into cannon. Great crowds assembled around the churches and joined in the hymns which organists played for the last time on the bells. The chimers are composed of 43 and 50 respectively and will provide about 80 tons of gun metal.

RUSS SOCIALISTS WIN RULE

Carry Elections in the Petrograd District for Members of Municipal Council.

London, June 14.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuters states that preliminary returns indicate that the socialist bloc, comprising revolutionary socialists, Democratic socialists and laborites, carried the elections in the Petrograd council. Universal suffrage for women was applied for the first time in Russia. The constitutional Democrats polled the second highest number of votes.

U. S. CUTTER SUNK

Los Angeles, Cal., June 14.—The U. S. coast guard cutter McCullough was sunk when it was rammed by the steamship Governor off Point Arguello. The crew of the McCullough was rescued.

KING OF GREECE QUILTS THRONE; SON NEW RULER

Pro-German Stand Cost Him Crown—Reign Began on March 18, 1913.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ATHENS

People Opposed Friendship for Teutons and Venizelos Lead Revolt Against Him—Cabinet Resigned When Monarch Refused to Fight on Side of Allies.

Athens, June 14.—King Constantine has abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander. His abdication was the result of a demand made by the entente allies.

Alexander, the new king, was born August 1, 1893. He is a captain in the First regiment of artillery in the Greek army.

Premier Zaimis made the announcement of the resignation and designation of his successor. He said also that Constantine and Crown Prince George would leave the country.

May Go to Switzerland.

Constantine has expressed the intention of embarking on a British warship and proceeding to Switzerland by way of Italy. Allied troops have occupied Ellassona without resistance. There has been no disorders in Athens up to the present.

Demands King Abdicate.

M. Jonnart was selected to proceed to Athens to lay before the premier the aims which France, Great Britain and Russia had with respect to establishing unity of feeling among the Greeks and to assure security for the entente forces engaged in operations in the land.

M. Jonnart called upon Premier Zaimis Monday morning and demanded in the name of the protecting powers the abdication of King Constantine and the nomination of his successor to the exclusion of the diademe (crown prince).

M. Zaimis pointed out to M. Jonnart that a decision could only be taken by the king after a meeting of the crown council, composed of former premiers.

Letter From Premier.

It was not until 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning that the premier communicated to the commissioner of the allied powers the king's answer in the following letter:

"The minister and high commissioner of France, Great Britain and Russia: Having demanded by your note of yesterday the abdication of his majesty King Constantine, and the nomination of his successor, the undersigned, premier and foreign minister, has the honor to inform your excellency that his majesty the king, ever solicitous for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the prince royal, and nominates Prince Alexander as his successor. (Signed) "ZAIMIS."

Career of Constantine.

King Constantine's abdication is the culmination of his quarrel with the entente allies, which stretches back to Turkey's entrance into the great war, and is perhaps the last political act of a royal career marked by a series of ups and downs.

Constantine is believed to be strongly pro-German. He was educated by German tutors at Leipzig and married a Prussian princess, a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm. His entourage is largely pro-German, many of the army officers having been trained in the Teutonic empire.

Venizelos' Following.

A strong party, however, led by the statesman Venizelos, is not only pro but pro-ally.

Effort after effort was made by the entente and the Venizelists to force Constantine to draw his sword against the central powers, especially since the entente troops landed at Saloniki, tardily taking up operations in the Balkans following the collapse of the Gallipoli campaign. But encouraged by his queen and the Teutonic league, he resisted out to see his power wane, his subjects break into revolt and his army locked up in the Peloponnesus.

Due to U. S. War Act.

Washington, June 14.—What may be the first step toward the establishment of a Grecian republic is found here in the abdication of King Constantine of the Hellenic kingdom in favor of his second son, Alexander.

There is not the slightest doubt that Constantine's retirement was the direct result of the entrance of the United States into the European war. This was the only country to which he could look for support against the allies, for he was separated from Germany by allied bayonets.

KING CONSTANTINE.



King Constantine of Greece, who abdicated in favor of his son Alexander, was born August 3, 1863. His reign as king of the Hellenes was brief, dating only from March 18, 1913, when his father, George I., was assassinated in Saloniki. He is a brother-in-law of the kaiser, and the people opposed his pro-German stand.

A \$50 Bond as a Life Saver.

A \$50 Liberty bond will buy enough ether or chloroform to anesthetize at least 250 patients during average operations.

It will buy 25 treatments of antitetanic serum for gunshot wounds which might otherwise develop into 25 cases of lock-jaw.

It will buy enough smallpox vaccine to make 500 soldiers immune from the scourge which otherwise is almost unpreventable under army conditions.

It will buy enough typhoid vaccine to make 100 men immune from typhoid, regardless of the condition of the water they may be obliged to drink.

It will buy 44 barrels of "Dakin's solution"—the wonderful new disinfectant for draining wounds which is now being used exclusively in the army hospitals of Europe.

It will buy a base-hospital laboratory enabling correct diagnoses which will prevent countless deaths.

It will buy 50 gallons of peroxide of hydrogen.

It will buy four gallons of tincture of iodine.

Is a \$50 bond worth anything? Friday noon's almost here.

Buy it now.

PASS ARMY AND NAVY BUDGET

Bill Appropriates \$3,340,000,000 for Uncle Sam's Fighting Forces—Measure to President.

Washington, June 14.—The senate agreed to the conference report on the \$3,340,000,000 army and navy budget without a roll call or dissenting voice. The measure goes to the president for his signature.

The agreement of the house to the appropriation for the Hampton Roads naval operating base has removed the last bone of contention in the measure.

The bill appropriates approximately \$2,000,000,000 for the armies now being raised to fight Germany, exclusive of the amounts provided in the regular army appropriation bill. The appropriation for the navy is about \$900,000,000.

The bill appropriates \$450,000,000 for immediate use in the construction of a merchant shipping fleet to overcome the submarine menace, and authorizes an additional expenditure of \$350,000,000 for the same purpose. Included in the army and navy appropriations is a provision for \$54,000,000 for aviation.

"END BRITAIN IN 60 DAYS"

Reichstag Leader Sees Complete Victory for the Kaiser—Quotes German Admiral.

Copenhagen, June 14.—Less than two more months of life is given England by Herr Heydebrand, conservative leader in the reichstag. In a speech to his electors he quoted a German admiral as saying:

"We hope—yes, we are certain—that in two months at the most the condition of the English will be such that Great Britain will be finished."

Herr Heydebrand had asked the admiral whether he believed Germany could win a complete victory through the submarine campaign. The admiral's confident reply was used by the conservative leader to confound "doubters and luke-warm individuals" found among the German masses.